

TWO EMBEZZLERS ARE FINED: PETTY FORGER TO PRISON

Agency of Court Saves Frank
L. Hoogs and Louis Abrams
From Penitentiary

FRIENDLESS FILIPINO IS SENT ACROSS REEF

Looters of Bank and a Trust
Company Fare Lightly
Before Ashford

Frank L. Hoogs, former teller of the Bank of Hawaii, charged with embezzling \$1000 of his employer's money, and Louis Abrams, secretary and a director of the Hawaiian Trust Company, charged with converting to his own use and benefit a \$1000 Kaimosi Mail Company bond belonging to Mrs. Cordelia C. Hartwell, pleaded guilty before Judge Ashford in the circuit court yesterday to the charges against them. In court with Hoogs and Abrams was Richard Ramos, the Rose Lann waiter who pleaded guilty several weeks ago to raising a seven-dollar check to seventy dollars.

Hoogs and Abrams were fined \$1000 each and sentenced to pay the costs of court, amounting to three dollars and fifty cents in each case. Ramos was sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 and the costs of court and to be imprisoned in the territorial penitentiary for a week.

Free After Fines Paid
The fines of Hoogs and Abrams were paid, that of the former through his father, William Hoogs, and that of Abrams by the defendant himself. The moment these fines and costs had been paid and received for Hoogs and Abrams were free men. Ramos told the court that he had no money and no friends. Besides the outright sentence of a week's imprisonment Ramos will have to remain in prison 300 days in lieu of his fine and then do three days and a half more in lieu of the costs of court. Some friend may come forward, however, and pay the costs, which will let Ramos out of jail three days and a half earlier.

It is a coincidence that the three defendants—the two embezzlers and the forger—had all left the Territory and that Hoogs and Abrams were in California when they were indicted in Honolulu by the territorial grand jury and it was another coincidence that all three pleaded guilty, and, again, it is a coincidence that the three were sentenced by Judge Ashford within a few minutes of each other.

Hoogs Arrived Yesterday
Hoogs arrived in the Matsushita yesterday morning with his wife from San Francisco. At eight forty four o'clock, Hoogs, who had been taken into custody by Capt. H. T. Lake as he stepped ashore from the steamer, appeared before Judge Ashford in the midst of the South Island conspiracy case. His \$1000 bond, previously prepared and which received his signature on his arrival, was presented in court by City Attorney Hoopes. The bond was signed by J. J. Lacey and W. A. Lacey. It was approved by Judge Ashford, the case being continued to two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the bar, Hoogs appeared in court with F. W. Milverton, of Thompson & Milverton, his lawyers. The indictment was read and Hoogs pleaded guilty. He told the court that his client had a constantly returned to Honolulu to his home. He was a young man, one who was not physically fit for office work, he possessed an immature mind, especially in the matter of business, which led him to associate in a way a man of letters for a disreputable would avoid. Reference was made to his excellent parents and brothers to his other family connections.

Dignity of Indictment
The disgrace of his indictment, by the grand jury, which was composed of fellow men he knew well and had thought well of him, was, contended Mr. Milverton, greater than any punishment the court might give him. He believed a straight out and out money fine would meet the requirements of justice in this case.

Mention was made of the fact that a man of Hoogs' youth and apparent ability could still be made a valuable member of society. No good would come, nothing would be gained, even by justice, in sending Abrams to prison.

Ashford Enforces
Ashford had already atoned in a great degree for his fault, claimed his advocate. He had returned to Honolulu of his own volition to face his accusers and had assisted without demerit to the apprehension of the conspirators.

FRENCH SOLDIERS GET NEWS OF WAR

Four-Page Paper Published Daily
At Headquarters of Japanese Army

Every morning in Hawaii and on the mainland thousands of business men upon reaching their offices look luxuriously in comfortable swivel chairs and read what has been done in their world—the world of war. They read what some friend has done or possibly what they themselves have done.

Just so are the thousands of soldiers of the French army each morning reading what has been done in their world—the world of war. They read what some regiment nearby has done or possibly what their own regiment has done.

Jet Press Reports
Like the business man the soldier of the French army get press reports, but where the business man has an unlimited number of publications to read, the French soldiers have only one. That is a four-page newspaper being published at headquarters of the general staff.

News that such a paper was being published was received here yesterday from London by L. W. de Vis Norton, special agent of the Hawaii Publicity Commission. The paper is a place of meeting should be postponed a year. They are eager to come, Strange says and he feels assured Honolulu will get the meeting in 1917.

Novel Hawaiian Features
Strange introduced a number of novel features at the convention, at the banquet on September 30 and conducted "An Afternoon in Hawaii" in the horticultural building on October 1. One feature was an elegant Hawaiian calash, which he asked Taylor to forward to him and which he presented to the Pacific Coast Gas Association.

"Many thanks for the calash and all the trouble you took helping me with the Hawaiian Afternoon; it was a great success."

The night before (Thursday) the big banquet took place, for the delegates and their women, more than 600 were present. Had arranged with the Maroon company to erect an antenna on top of the inside inn and to install a complete sending and receiving apparatus in the banquet room over the tonmaster's table.

"During the banquet I presented the beautiful calash you sent, as a souvenir from Hawaii and the gas company to the Pacific Coast Gas Association, to be kept by Mrs. E. C. Jones, the wife of the president. It created quite a little excitement, which was heightened when the wireless suddenly burst out and the message from Governor Pinkham came through. I had arranged five extra headpieces and the prominent gas men from the East sat in and heard the message come in. It was very distinct."

"All in all, we had a good old time for the Hawaiian Afternoon, the next day, when more than 500 gas people were present and thoroughly enjoyed the affair. We had singing and playing and two excellent hula dancers, who hulaed all around the tables. I tell you there was some excitement. It was the first time most of the Eastern folk had ever seen or heard anything Hawaiian."

"The building was beautifully decorated and a splendid pineapple lunch was served, with Kona coffee. We then took a raffle for an umbrella and a lot of books and coffee; all the women were excited and pleased to win some thing. The prizes were very much appreciated and very much appreciated."

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SEAMEN'S MEASURE KEEPS CONVENTION FROM COMING HERE

Prospects of Limited Transportation
Loses City Gas
Men In 1916

THEY WANTED TO SEE
MIDPACIFIC ISLANDS

H. L. Strange Creates Sensation
With 'Hawaiian Afternoon'
And Entertainment

Fear of inadequate passenger traffic facilities has lost to Hawaii the 1916 convention of the National Gas Men's Association, says Harry L. Strange, manager of the Honolulu Gas Company and delegate to the recent convention of that body at San Francisco.

In a letter to A. P. Taylor, director of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, which was read at the committee's meeting yesterday afternoon, Strange says he had the convention practically won for Honolulu, but because the Pacific Mail has withdrawn from the Honolulu run the delegates thought the selection of Honolulu as a place of meeting should be postponed a year.

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TWO ZEPPELINS ARE DESTROYED IN SECOND BIG RAID ON LONDON

Letters Received By Honoluluans
From Relatives In British Capital
Give Graphic Descriptions
Of Night Attack By Dirigibles

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS
BRING CRAFT DOWN

Bombs Damage Many Buildings,
Set Fire To Warehouses and
Other Property While Citizens
Look On: Several Persons Killed

News about the disastrous Zeppelin raid on London last month which hit the city has not been revealed in Associated Press despatches from the mainland, was obtained yesterday from letters to Honoluluans from the British capital.

One of the letters, which was received by L. W. de Vis Norton, special agent of the Hawaii Publicity Commission, from Mrs. Lavinia Praeger, his sister, said two Zeppelins were brought down by the fire of anti-aircraft guns mounted on high buildings. One hundred six persons were killed or wounded in the raid, she said.

The other letter goes into detail about the damage and corroborates in several respects the letter received by Mr. de Vis Norton. It says the raid probably will be the last for some time as the approach of winter makes further raids impracticable for the enemy. More preparations have been made, however, to combat attacks, it is said, anti-aircraft guns of further range having been set up.

Several Buildings Wrecked
The disastrous raid to which the letters refer is that which took place Wednesday, September 8, about midnight. Both letters refer to a raid on the night previous, but say it was inconsequential. Bombs dropped in the big raid left several bank buildings in ruins and damaged badly several houses around St. Paul's Cathedral. The Zeppelins were shot down by anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Air Force. The Zeppelins were shot down by anti-aircraft guns of the Royal Air Force.

The warehouse district of Wood Street was severely damaged. Mrs. Praeger writes she saw the street—which is half a mile long—strewn from end to end.

Four Zeppelins were used by the Germans in the raid, she writes. Two of these were brought down, she adds, but she makes no mention of the others except to say "the remaining two turned west as far as Womwood Street and then were headed off by anti-aircraft guns and made for Woodgreen."

One of the destroyed Zeppelins fell on Hamstead Heath and the other on Hackney Marshes. Mrs. Praeger does not say anything about the occupants, but it is presumed by Mr. de Vis Norton that the Germans perished. It is probable the letter was written to comfort her by saying that the Zeppelins could be explained on those grounds.

There was not the slightest panic when the raiders awoke London, Mrs. Praeger writes. In spite of the damage and casualties the British took the raid as a matter of fact and half an hour after the Germans had departed the majority were in their beds again.

The night before, she says, many bombs were dropped in the East end about the docks. The district of Greenwich suffered most, but the damage was not so great as that of the night after.

A copy of the London Standard received yesterday says it is reported that Count Zeppelin personally directed the raid, and that he was a passenger in one of the craft on one occasion.

The paper adds that the total casualties from German air raids are 158, of which 119 were killed, 356 wounded and three missing. In the casualty list there appears the names of only twelve soldiers. One soldier was killed and eleven wounded; the rest of the casualties were among civilians.

Letter To Mr. Waldron
The other letter is as follows: "We have now really been among the wars. Last week on Tuesday night we were awakened by heavy explosions. We turned out of bed, the girls went down to the ground floor and I went on the roof to investigate, but nothing was to be seen from there. We turned in again about one o'clock."

"The next morning we heard that the Zeppelin had bombarded the New Cross district and that the shop houses in Clifton Hill had been destroyed and several persons killed. It was also stated that a bomb was dropped just at the back of the New Trinity House about 200 yards from this, but as we did not hear the Zeppelin crossing over I am inclined to disbelieve; then on Wednesday night I—had just got into bed, but had not put her head on the pillow when she heard a noise and called out 'What's that? I said: 'A dog, being, slammed next door.'"

"We heard it again and then the housekeeper shouted out for us to get up and come downstairs at once, and then she said: 'The Zeppelin is over the city.'"

Japanese Locked In Cold Storage: Saved Half Dead

Two Japanese employed by the Motoshiki Club of Waikiki escaped death in the cold storage rooms of the Hawaiian Electric Company ice plant yesterday afternoon, but they probably will have had colds for a time.

Someone made a mistake and locked them in the cold storage rooms, where they remained two hours before they were found. The temperature is very low, especially for one coming from the outside air. The men were almost frozen and they were in a serious condition when removed.

The club keeps fish and other foodstuffs in storage at the ice plant and the Japanese had gone there to get supplies.

—down I made sure that some were falling in the houses around us and just missing us.

"After seeing the girls on the lift end on the way down, I went up again and opened the roof door, and there right above, with all the searchlights on it, was the Zeppelin. It looked like a very pretty model about a yard long. It was 10,000 feet high and just beyond the range of our aircraft guns. The shells were seen bursting underneath it."

"As far as I can learn there were two Zeppelins—one crossing London from Fickam to Woodgreen, and the other from Hendon to the city—while the firing was going on we saw the glare of a fire towards Chapside, so when the shooting ceased I went to see what had happened in Aldermanbury. I saw a lot of smoke coming from the roof of a house."

Warehouses Are Destroyed
"Then in Wood street I found a Manchester warehouse blazing like a torch and could see also two or three buildings near burning. I think six or seven warehouses were burned in Wood street and Alder street. On my way back I went through Moorgate street."

"About the middle of it I found I was walking on powdered glass and found that a bomb had fallen in a house between Moorgate street and Coleman street just opposite the Royal Mail Company's office. I don't think that very much damage was done to the house when it fell, but the glass in all the windows round both sides of the way in Moorgate street and Coleman street were shattered to atoms."

"The Royal Mail Company's windows were just empty frames. Passing there I got in conversation with a man who had just come from Broad Street Station. He told me that a motor bus had been destroyed at the corner of Blomfield street and that the police were sorting out the pieces of the broken glass and a policeman was lying insensible on the pavement."

Seven Persons Killed
"I have since found that the seven persons in the bus were all killed and the policeman in the hospital and not expected to recover. On Sunday morning I took a walk round the places where bombs fell and found at Heather Lane a heavy ornamental architrave had been blown off the road and the rooms under destroyed. Bags of bedding were hanging from the remains of the window ledges. Several casualties occurred here, two or three children being killed."

"Going further west a small house adjoining Gray's Inn was destroyed and at the end of Red Lion street there was one or two roofs damaged and many windows broken. Bags of cement were hanging from the remains of the window ledges. Several casualties occurred here, two or three children being killed."

"Several of the windows in the basement were fused; one looked like a shot of mica, in little squares and all white and crystallized, ready to fall to pieces at a touch. After all, except for the loss of life, the damage was not nearly as much as one would expect after such a bombardment, except in the Wood street district, being very superficial."

"We have been waiting every evening for them to pay us another visit but they have not been nearer than the coast and now we will be having moonlight nights for a week or two and with the approach of winter and the probability of stormy weather it is not likely we shall see much more of them."

"I think in event of another visit we will be better prepared as more powerful guns are replacing those used last week and more of them. I am told that a new gun has been placed on the Orient football ground in Clayton and the man in charge says if he gets an opportunity he will let a penny bring the Zeppelin down."

"Last night I persuaded the girls to go to bed at the usual time. They had been waiting up till one or two in the morning. They said they did not want to be caught in bed again, but that could not be kept up long as we are all getting to feel that we will not see them often, perhaps not again during the winter."

Pineapple Ship Torpedoed
"I see that the Dictator which brought the pineapple from Hawaii is among those vessels torpedoed. The Harrison Line has lost two or three submarines but not done very much mischief. Altogether last week they only destroyed three small ships. The Germans may promise America to give piracy up as they are losing their submarines and may not be able to replace either them or the men lost in them and so make a virtue of necessity."

"I think the Germans are getting near the end of their bit of string and will soon be showing signs of distress. All the Allies, even the Russians, are keeping a strong pressure on them which must wear them down before long, to say nothing of the financial side. By this time next year I hope we will be in a position of peace."

MINORITY DROPS RESEARCH DRAFT FOR ACHI CHARTER

Study of Plan Reveals Commission, Not City Manager Form, Is Favored

CONVENTION WILL HEAR
CIVIC BODIES' PROTEST

Tilt Between Andrews and Chillingworth When Committee Report

Careful perusal of the draft tendered to the charter convention last night by the minority committee reveals the fact that despite the minority's statement that it presented a composite of the Research Club and Achi charters, in reality the minority draft is the Achi proposal, very nearly in its entirety.

The minority appears virtually to have discarded the Research Club's charter and fallen back on the commission form of government as suggested by W. C. Achi. It does not call the supervisors commissioners, but gives them substantially the same powers, and does not include a proposal for a city manager.

In substance, the minority draft would create five supervisors, placing each in control of a certain department of municipal affairs.

The statement was heard among certain members of the convention after last night's session that the draft as presented by the minority was virtually a betrayal of the Research Club, and that in consequence all who have been favoring the club's draft will align themselves against the minority report.

Reports on and drafts of the tentative charter proposed by each were received from the majority and minority factions of the committee of fifteen by the charter convention last night.

After much parliamentary discussion the convention filed the communication from the chamber of commerce and the Civic Federation, ordering the clerk to notify both organizations that they will be heard and will be informed later when the convention will listen to their arguments. Both of these organizations are opposed to the charter of the majority committee.

Lorin Andrews, chairman of the committee of fifteen, and one of the majority members, made a proposal which enlivened last evening's session. He suggested that in response to the requests for a public hearing the convention call a mass meeting at Ala Moana, at which all citizens could be heard. This resulted in more than an hour's argument before action was taken as to the matter.

Chillingworth Makes Protest
The situation was further complicated by Senator Chillingworth's insistence that the report of neither committee was formally before the convention, because they are not yet printed in Hawaiian, and that therefore no action could be taken on the requests for public hearings.

Andrews Makes Majority Report
The majority report and draft were brought forward by Mr. Andrews, who read the preliminary report, giving the reasons for the draft, the salient parts of which were published in The Advertiser Sunday.

Andrews said the majority believed the best charter to be had at this time was one giving the administrative officers of the city absolute control over their departments, limiting the supervisors to legislation solely, and placing in the hands of the voters control over the men they have elected by giving them the right to recall.

He stated for the majority of the committee that they believed the weakness of the present city government is in the divided responsibility between the supervisors and other elective officials, preventing the administrative officers from fixing blame for any failure of any part of the government.

Two Charters Rejected
The majority committee rejected the Castro and Achi charters because neither was declared, propose more central government and that would be laying groundwork for the construction later of powerful personal machines, worse for the city than the present political system.

"We have no reason to believe," says the majority committee, "that the voters of this city are unable to select their own officials, nor have we heard any good reason why they should delegate to four or five men the appointment of all these officials."

Moreover, it declares, the adoption of either the Castro or Achi charters would throw the government into such confusion as to amount almost to revolution in every department of the present government.

New Public Works Department
The new department, that of superintendent of city works, would have control and be responsible for the handling of all road, electric light, water and sewer work and have charge of all city rolling stock. This would include automobiles, over which much dispute arises from time to time under the present system. The superintendent would be subject to recall. He could be removed without disrupting the entire machinery of the government.

Appointment of district magistrates would be placed in the hands of the mayor. If the latter's appointments did not suit the voters they could be recalled.

PHONE TEST HERE ROUSES NEW YORK TO POSSIBILITIES

Snow-Bound Alaska and Warm
Honolulu Are Made Next-Door Neighbors

WILSON COULD CALL UP
MANY RULERS OF EUROPE

Sun In Gotham Publishes Long
First Page Story On Talk
To Hawaii

Clad in furs with the thermometer at fifty degrees below zero, residents of Nome, Alaska, can converse by wireless telephony soon with their friends in Honolulu who are clad in white duck and straw hats with the thermometer at seventy above.

Or the President at Washington may call up the King at Buckingham Palace, in London, or the Czar at Petrograd, the Emperor at Rome, aged Franz Joseph at Vienna, President Kautsky at Berlin, or the rulers of other nations of Europe, as an outcome of the successful wireless telephone tests recently conducted between Pearl Harbor and Arlington and Mare Island and Arlington.

New York Story of Test
These possibilities are set forth by the New York Sun of October 1 in a page 1 story of the test of the Pearl Harbor-Arlington test September 29. The story is as follows:

"To the announcement that Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, had talked by wireless telephone from Arlington, Virginia, to Mare Island, California, a distance of 2,500 miles, was added yesterday the still more remarkable announcement that late Wednesday evening the voice of John Mills, an engineer on the New York staff of the company, speaking into the receiver of the apparatus at Arlington, had been heard at the Pearl Harbor naval station in Hawaii, 4,000 miles away."

"The experiment had been carefully planned previously by cable. At an appointed hour Mr. Mills began to count into the transmitter at Arlington. His numbers and a few simple words which followed them were caught by Lloyd Espenschied, another engineer of the company, stationed at the receiver in Hawaii, and were returned, with confirmation of the time when they were received, by cable. The Arlington station is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus."

Europe In Talking Distance
"This latest feat means that within talking distance of New York—when conditions abroad are such as to permit experimenting—will be the leading capitals of Europe, London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Petrograd, and Rome, and probably Rio de Janeiro, in South America. It further means that by use of equipment at Seattle such as that employed at Arlington conversation may be carried on with Yokohama, Japan, a distance of 4,850 miles. This statement was made unofficially by Bancroft Gherardi, engineer of the plant of the company."

"The further remarkable possibility of speaking around the world was brought forward by Mr. Gherardi. "This would be accomplished," he said, by a series of wire and wireless connections, wire wherever possible and wireless across the gaps. In spite of the rapidity of the transmission of electrical waves the delay for such a distance would be very appreciable, so that the speaker's voice would return to him lagging, like an echo."

"We have made tests of this phenomenon. At one time Mr. Vail talked to himself over the wire to Denver and return and the delay was found very noticeable."

"The Pearl Harbor station is one erected by the company by courtesy of the authorities of the naval reservation there. It consists merely of antennae strung between a water tower and a tall smokestack and the new receiving apparatus, which has been developed by the staff of the American Telephone and Telegraph and the Western Electric companies, with the assistance of the navy."

Carty Gets the Credit
Chief credit for the work is attributed to John J. Carty, chief engineer of the company and engineer of the transcontinental wire line, though the number of men who have participated in the development runs into the hundreds.

"Mr. Carty's career has been an interesting one. He was born in Cardiff, bridge in 1861 and entered the telephone business in 1879. In Boston he installed the largest multiple switchboard then in use. He built up the underground cable systems and the switchboards of New York."

"He had the longest underground telephone cable in the world, connecting Boston with New York and Washington, and after his appointment as chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in 1907 he gradually extended it a transcontinental line until on January 25 last the first formal communication was held between New York and San Francisco. In 1909 and 1912 the order of the Sacred Treasure and the Rising Sun were conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan."

Vail Congratulates Carty
"Mr. Vail forwarded to him the following telegram yesterday afternoon: 'Carty: I want to congratulate you on your tests of the wireless telephony. It is the greatest feat of communication the world has ever known.'"

"The test was made at the Pearl Harbor station, which is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus. The Arlington station is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus. The Arlington station is the only one equipped with a sending apparatus."

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